NOVEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3102.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1789.

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE *of October* 21.

HINTS for the Members of CONVENTION.

NUMBER II.

"HE that pulls down ſhould build up." The truth of this maxim is too much felt and acknowledged, to be either denied or evaded. It ſhall therefore be the object of this paper to point out the heads of a government, which, in my eſtimation, would be both ſafe and practicable.

Of the Executive Branch.

I. Your Executive ſhould conſiſt of a ſingle perſon.

'Tis in this proviſion alone, you can find both energy and ſafety. The firſt is the native, and the laſt the artificial conſequence of unity. Energy may exiſt without ſafety, but ſafety cannot exiſt without energy. Hence it is that weak and wicked, applied to governments, are convertible terms. Beſides, an individual is more eaſily watched and controuled, than any greater number. Standing alone, his virtues and wiſdom muſt ſupport, his vices and folly will condemn him. In the one caſe you will have an object of praiſe and reward; in the other, a ſubject of cenſure and puniſhment. But divide the authority, and you deſtroy the effects---you obſtruct his good intentions, you facilitate his bad, and you hide is faults. Hiſtory is crowded with facts which demonſtrate the truth of this reaſoning. I need but refer to the Roman Tribunes, the Achæens prætors, and the Athenian Generals.

But the value of this quality (unity) depends on

II. The duration of the appointment.

This ſhould be governed by the following principles---the independency of the magiſtrate, and the eſtabliſhment of his adminiſtration; neither of which can be ſecured, but by putting both beyond the reach of every annual guſt of folly and of faction.

III. The extent of the authority.

This can admit of little diſpute while Monteſquieu's famous maxim of the diſtinctneſs and compleatneſs of the ſeveral branches continues to be a favourite. If convening and prorougeing the Legiſlature in caſes of emergency and diſagreement;---of commanding the forces of the ſtate;---of granting reprieves and pardons;---of appointing all officers of the ſtate (except the Treaſurer);----of correſponding with Congreſs and the ſtates;----of tranſmitting information and recommending meaſures, &c. be executive duties, and cannot be ſafely beſtowed upon either of the other branches, it follows of courſe that they muſt be aſſigned to this.

Of the Legiſlative Branch.

A plural Legiſlature is as neceſſary to good government, as a ſingle Executive. This ariſes from the difference of their duties. The one is to deliberate; the other is to act. The one may be regarded as the head, the other as the arm of the ſtate. This makes laws;---that executes them. A difference of ſtructure is therefore clearly concluded from a difference of character. Wiſdom is the ſpecific quality of the Legiſlature, grows out of the number of the body, and is made up of the portions of ſenſe and knowledge which each member brings to it. Energy, the ſpecific quality of the Executive, riſes out of the unity of deſign and firmneſs of conduct, which can only be found in an individual. But it is not enough that your Legiſlature ſhould be numerous, it ſhould alſo be divided. Numbers alone are not a ſufficient barrier againſt the impulſes of paſſion,---the combinations of intereſt, the intrigues of faction,---the haſte of folly, or the ſpirit of encroachment. Under this fact, the wiſdom of man has deviſed the expedient of a ſecond branch. It was his intention, that one ſhould watch over and controul the other, ſupply its wants, correct its blunders, and croſs its deſigns, ſhould they be criminal or erroneous. But as far as the experiment has been made, his view is yet unattained, and his labors abortive. Whilſt the two houſes are homogeneous, choſen by the ſame people---for the ſame length of time and the ſame purpoſes---the advantages of diviſion are unfelt and unknown. They exactly reflect each other, and the evil is rather encreaſed than diminiſhed. Hence it is, that real and imaginary diſtinctions have been employed to diſcriminate and diverſify theſe bodies;---that one ſhould be choſen for a longer, the other for a ſhorter time;---that they ſhould be elected by perſons differently qualified; and, in ſhort, that, as far as poſſible, they ſhould be made to repreſent different intereſts.

Under this reaſoning I would eſtabliſh a legiſlature of two houſes. The upper ſhould repreſent the property, the lower the population of the ſtate. The upper ſhould be choſen by freemen poſſeſſing in lands and houſes one thouſand pounds;---the lower by all ſuch as had reſided four years in the country and paid taxes. The firſt ſhould be choſen for four, the laſt for two years. They ſhould, in authority, be co-equal.

We do not want examples of ſuch governments in the United States. New-York, New-Jerſey and Maryland, have all admitted the principle, though in different ways; and as far as their experiment go, its operation has been found uſeful.

Of the Judicial Branch.

Of this little need be ſaid. Moſt of men of any knowledge or reflection admit all that we ought to require, viz. the independency of the Judges.

This admitted, it neceſſarily follows that their proviſion ſhould be permanent, and that the tenure on which they hold their appointments ſhould be that of good behaviour.

The Idea of a Council of Reviſion.

On this ſubject I will but quote an article from the conſtitution of the ſtate of New-York, and ſubjoin a remark or two of my own. The article runs thus, "that all bills which have paſſed the Senate and Aſſembly ſhall, before they become laws, be preſented to the Governor, Chancellor and Judges of the ſupreme court, or any two of them, for their reviſal and conſideration, and if upon reviſion and conſideration it ſhould appear improper to the ſaid council of reviſion, that the bill ſo preſented ſhould become a law, they ſhall return the ſame, with their objections in writing, to the Houſe in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large in their minutes, and proceed to reconſider the bill. But if, after ſuch reconſideration, two thirds of both Houſes ſhall agree to paſs the ſame, it ſhall become a law."

This idea is new, and I think the proviſion may be uſeful. A negative, thus qualified and divided can create neither alarm nor offence. It ſeems alſo well calculated to give the executive and judicial branches that defenſive power againſt the legiſlative, which they ought to poſſeſs; and will neceſſarily bring into exerciſe the profeſſional talents and knowledge of a body, which elſe would, in this view, be left to the ſtate.

A FARMER.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER II.

The Nation which would be ſerved by Men of honeſty and great abilities muſt pay well.

IN my excurſions thro' ſeveral parts of New-England, I have noticed a claſs of citizens, who complain of the compenſations allowed by Congreſs to the principal officers of government.

The liberal character of the Americans is an evidence that thoſe complaints ariſe more from their ſtrong jealouſy for liberty, than from parſimony. A jealous concern for public liberty is a noble paſſion, which will guard the freedom of your poſterity, but at the ſame time it needs the rigid correction of reaſon. A weak and ignorant adminiſtration is one common means of ſubverting popular rights. Thoſe very principles in the human mind, which make men jealous of their liberty, without reſtraint, will lead them into licentiouſneſs.

The end of a good government is to divide out liberty in proper proportions to every citizen, that all may be free, and none oppreſſed. In a ſtate of anarchy, every neighbour becomes a tyrant in his own little ſphere of afflicting; in abſolute governments there are few tyrants, awful in their courſe---and to approach them is approaching death. If you muſt be wretched, it matters little whether the miniſter of a prince or an ill-natured neighbour be the inſtrument. Civil government is the only poſſible guard againſt theſe evils. If you were a nation of ſlaves, the ſword, bayonet and priſon, would give efficacy to the meaſures of weak and unprincipled rulers; but you are free, and if governed at all, men of high talents and approved integrity, your moſt literary and induſtrious citizens, muſt be called into employment. Such men never have need to beg buſineſs, for the reſources of of their own minds and application is a fund of wealth. If the public deſign to have their ſervices, the reward muſt be adequate to their abilities, and bear ſome proportion to the gains they make in private life.

No man will leave a private employment, which promiſes him a thouſand dollars per annum, for an office of half the ſum, in which he is reſponſible to the public opinion, and perhaps endangers the loſs of his reputation for wiſdom; a ſacrifice for which no pecuniary ſatisfaction can be made. Honor or the public notice may with a few be an inducement; but theſe few are perſons of great vanity, and have not the abilities for a difficult or confidential truſt. Men of diſcernment, and ſuch you want, know how to eſtimate their own conſequence in the ſtate. They know that if for the preſent you employ mean abilities for the ſake of being ſerved at a cheap rate, the public ſyſtem will ſoon be deranged, and that you muſt then purchaſe their aid at ſuch price as they pleaſe. It is a better way to commence your government on ſuch principles as will be permanent. Let public officers be few, and make them reſponſible both for their capacity and honeſty. It is too much the cuſtom of this country to pity a man, who ſays "I did as well as I knew." Ignorance ought to be no excuſe before the ſacred tribunal of the public. He who accepts an office doth it at his own riſque, and there are as many reaſons why he ſhould bear the conſequence of incapacity as of knavery. Make this the known rule for deciſion on public characters, and the ignorant ſeekers of office will become leſs troubleſome in their ſolicitations. Give an honorable reward, which will command the ſervice of your moſt diſtinguiſhed citizens, to whatever department they are called. Such men have a character to loſe, and ambition will unite with every other conſideration to call forth their greateſt exertions.

If this propoſal doth not pleaſe, it is eaſy to change the ſyſtem, for in every country there are rogues and dunces in plenty, who will ſerve you at any price; BUT REMEMBER, THAT THE FIRST WILL CHEAT YOU OUT OF THOUSANDS, AND THE LATTER DISSIPATE MILLIONS BY THEIR IGNORANCE.

The compenſations determined by Congreſs are as ſmall as can poſſibly command the ſervice of your beſt characters---a leſs ſum, by throwing the execution of your government into unſkilful hands, would have endangered the whole. The pay of the Senate and Commons, great as it may ſound in the ear of ſome, circumſtances being all conſidered, it is not extravagant. It is a prevalent idea through the Union, that theſe gentlemen ſhall hold no other office under the Empire or particular States---moſt of them to ſerve you have relinquiſhed lucrative employments---after the firſt year Congreſs will not probably be together more than fifty days in a year---tho' your repreſentatives be encreaſed, the expence of a legiſlature will be much leſs than the ſums given by the ſeveral States to ſupport the members of the old Congreſs. Your whole civil liſt, including every department, would not half defray the houſhold expences of an European Prince. The higheſt officers in your judiciary and revenue have not a better proviſion than grooms of the ſtable, noble keepers of hawks and hounds, and dependants ſtill more inſignificant than thoſe, receive in other nations from the hands of Royalty. Uſeleſs officers are the vermin of a State, but ſome officers are neceſſary to its very exiſtence. Let them be few as poſſible, but men of approved ability---pay them well---make them reſponſible---and if after this any are unfaithful, demand what attonement you pleaſe, it will not be too ſevere.

Northern Liberties, Fourth ſtreet continued Nov. 3, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Sparks*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to

‡ CHRISTIAN GREGORY, Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery County, October 17, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in Montgomery county, on the 17th inſtant, a ſtout pied C O W, fit for Beef. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ WILLIAM BURK.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented--- in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel. --A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States --A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ---A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth ſtreet; Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place, in Blockley, price *ſix ſhillings and ſix pence* a bottle, and by the dozen *ſix ſhillings* a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects! Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſment, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt, § CHRISTIANA LEECH.

WE, the ſubſcribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, where Samuel Brackenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of ſaid defendant to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 30th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county aforeſaid. Alſo all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid defendant's eſtate, or have any of his effects in their hands, are deſired to make return thereof to the auditors, at the time and place aforeſaid, in order the debts and credits of ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of his eſtate as the law directs.

JOHN CARR,
ANDREW LONG, } Auditors.
JOHN KERR.

Oct. 24, 1789.

§

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 12th of Oct. an Apprentice lad, named *Samuel Force*, by trade a ſhoemaker; had on and took away with him, a reddiſh brown coat, a narrow black and white ſtriped jacket, Nankeen breeches, a pair of calimanco ditto, a broad ſtriped calicoe waiſtcoat, one Nankeen ditto, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a high-crowned round hat. He is ſtraight made, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown eyes, brown hair, hanging in curls over his ſhoulders, full faced, a little freckled, ſour countenance. Whoever apprehends and brings him to me, or lodges him in gaol, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by DAVID FENTON, living in Arch ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1789.

Bucks county, October 29, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Walker, in Warrington, Bucks county, a dark brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years of age, with a ſtar between his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in four weeks from the date hereof.

RICHARD WALKER.

AUGUSTA, October 10.

The honorable the executive council are expected to meet on Tuesday next, when we have authority to say, a proclamation will be issued, announcing the pacific understanding which lately took place at the Rock Landing, between the honorable the Commissioners and the Chiefs of the Creek nation.

On Tuesday last the honorable the Commissioners for Indian affairs set out from this place, by the middle route, for New-York.

A correspondent observes, that Mr. M'Gillivray's retreat from Rock Landing, and (if report says true) the Spanish Ambassador's abrupt departure from New-York, are circumstances from which we may predict a continental war on our southern frontiers.

The Governor has received a dispatch from Col. Howel, of Effingham county, announcing that depredations have been already committed by the Indians, since their departure from the Rock Landing, by taking four Negroes and a horse from Captain Bird, and three horses from Mr. Loftinger; and that a party had gone in pursuit.

SAVANNA, October 15.

On Tuesday the 29th ult. the Schooner Fanny, Capt. Rodgers, from Montserrat to this place, in lat. 26. 40. long. 72. spoke the Sloop Washington, Capt. Kirby, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape-Francois, out 8 days, all well.

CHARLESTON, (S C.) October 20.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, dated Oct. 15.

"The governor hath received information by an express who arrived on Tuesday from Washington county, that alarming depredations are committing by our savage foes: they have burnt Kemp's fort and several houses, and give full scope to their natural barbarity, in exercising their usual cruelties.----Two families have been taken from Greene county, and carried into the Indian nation.

A letter from the governor of North-Carolina to a gentleman in this city mentions, that from the returns he had received of the elections for members of the convention, the friends of the union might entertain the most flattering hopes of that state's soon adopting the constitution.

Captain M'Dowell, in the Brig Manchester, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in eight weeks, from Liverpool, on the 2d of October, in lat. 28. long. 63. spoke the Brig Enterprize, Captain Perkins, from Casco-Bay, bound to Cape-Francois, in great distress, having lost his masts, boat, &c. in a gale of wind on the 26th of September. Captain M'Dowell supplied him with spars, oars, and what other necessaries he stood in need of.

PETERSBURG, October 29.

Tuesday the Honorable the Commissioners for treating with the nations of Indians, south of the river Ohio, arrived in this town, on their way to New-York.

We learn that Mr. M'Gillivray, who, with between one and two thousand Indians, met the Commissioners at Rock Landing, declined acceding to the terms proposed by the Commissioners; but that all the other Chiefs seemed extremely desirous of being at peace with the United States.

Although no treaty has been concluded with the Creeks, yet the strongest assurances were given by M'Gillivray and all the head men present, that no hostilities should be committed on the part of their nation.

The Supreme Executive of Georgia are also taking effectual measures to prevent aggressions or provocations on the part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of that state.

The Commissioners sent friendly messages to the other nations comprehended within the limits of their commission.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 29.

We hear from Richmond, that the Assembly have agreed on a congratulary address to the President of the United States; also to some resolutions, to be moulded into the form of an address to the President, respecting the Indians on the frontiers.

BOSTON, October 12.

A correspondent at Scituate desires us to mention an extraordinary growth of pumpkins this season on his farm: From one seed he had 77 pumpkins, above a dozen of which weighed between 30 and 40 pounds each.

On Thursday last, as one Mark Lee, junior, of Cambridge, was gunning round the Fishing-Pond in said town, and discovering a fowl, he unfortunately discharged his piece at the same, which being over-loaded, it burst; the breech-pin of which entering just between his eyes, buried itself therein, which bruised him in so shocking a manner, that the physicians despair of his recovery.

October 30. On Wednesday morning the President visited the cloth and card manufactories in this town.

Same day the President paid a visit to the Right Honorable Viscount de Ponteves Gien, on board the Illustre; he was received with all that respect due to the Supreme Magistrate of a Sovereign Nation.

Thursday evening there was a brilliant assembly at Concert Hall, which the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Lady of our worthy Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and Lady, the Commander of the French squadron, the Marquis de la Gallissonier and Lady, and a number of other distinguished characters, were pleased to honor with their presence.

Yesterday morning the President of the United States sat out on his tour to Portsmouth. He was escorted out of town by the company of Cavalry, commanded by Major Gibbs, and a number of respectable citizens. At his entrance on the bridge, on which were displayed a number of ensigns of different nations, a salute was fired from Breed's-hill.

The President of the United States, we are informed, dined at Marblehead yesterday.

Last night he was to lodge at Salem, and this morning he will proceed on his tour.

MIDDLETOWN, October 17.

From one seed planted in very poor ground, within the limits of this city, and that without plowing or manuring, except some dung put into the hole when planted, 719 pounds weight of pumpkins were gathered, although considerably damaged by the swine, perhaps as much as 200lb. The largest alone weighed 114lb. measured six feet and four inches, the others 70, 80 and 90lb. &c. a piece. The shell or outside is soft and the quality of the pumpkin very good---The vine runs very extensively, roots and spreads at every joint.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

A citizen of the states begs leave to lay before the public the following extracts from Prideaux----leaving the judicious readers to apply and improve them, as the present exigencies of affairs require.

This judicious historian observes, that in the 274th year before Christ, and 11th Ptolemy Philadelphus, "the Romans having forced Pyrrhus, after 6 years of war, to leave Italy, and return again into Epirus with baffle and disappointment, their name began to grow of great note and fame among foreign nations; whereon Ptolemy Philadelphus sent ambassadors to them to desire their friendship; with which the Romans were well pleased, thinking it no small reputation to them, that their friendship was sought for by so great a King. And, therefore, to make a return of the like respects, the next year after they sent a solemn embassy into Egypt, unto that King. The Ambassadors were Q. Fabius Gurges, On. Fabius Pictor, and Q. Ogulinus, whose conduct in this employment was very remarkable: For, with a mind as great as self denying, they put off every thing from themselves that might tend to their own proper interest. For when Ptolemy, having invited them to sup with him, presented them in the conclusion of the entertainment with crowns of gold, they accepted of the crowns for the sake of the honor that was thereby done them; but the next morning after crowned with them the statues of the King, which stood in the public places of the city; and being presented, on taking their leave, with very valuable gifts from the King, they accepted of them, that they might not disgust him by the refusal; but as soon as they returned to Rome, they delivered them all into the public treasury, before they appeared in the senate to give an account of their embassy---declaring thereby that they desired no other advantage from the service of the public, than the honor of discharging it well. And this was the general temper and inclination of the Romans in those times, which made them prosper in all their undertakings. But afterwards, when the service of the public was only desired in order to plunder it, and men entered on the employments of the state with no other view or intent than to enrich themselves, and advance their private fortunes, no wonder that every thing then began to go backward with them. And so it will happen in all other states and kingdoms, when the public interest is sacrificed to that of private men, and the offices and employments of the state are desired, only to gratify the ambition and glut the avarice of those who can get into them." HACTENUS PRIDEAUX.

Nov. 5. On Tuesday the Federal Court for the district of New-York was opened in the Exchange; his Honor Judge Duane presiding; no business being before the court, the same was immediately adjourned.

Yesterday morning the citizens were alarmed by a fire, which broke out in a frame building in Great George-street, near the Bridewell, and notwithstanding the greatest exertions was not got under, till two dwelling houses were entirely destroyed.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, Connecticut, dated Oct. 31.

"The Legislature of Connecticut at their last session, which expired on the 29th inst. took up the subject of amendments to the constitution; and a resolve of approbation and ratification of all, except the second article of amendments, passed the House of Representatives by large majorities. The Council voted to postpone their determination upon them till the next session, which was agreed to.

"The Legislature also passed an act, appointing a general collector of excise throughout the state. To be responsible for himself, and all officers under him, to the government. This is a novel system in this state, and is intended as a last shift to enforce the collection of a tax universally complained of, and which consequently has been surprizingly unproductive.

"The Assembly have also appointed Ralph Pomeroy, comptroller, in the room of Oliver Wolcott, jun. and Peter Colt, treasurer, in place of Jedediah Huntingdon. The last gentleman (collector for the port of New-London) was inclined to keep both his offices, but the Lower House voted the office vacant.

"The House of Representatives passed a resolution appointing the Hon. Oliver Elsworth, Chief Judge of the superior court. This was non-concurred in the Council, who proposed Eliphalet Dyer, to which the House agreed. Erastus Walcott was appointed to supply the vacancy made by the promotion of Colonel Dyer."

CARLISLE, October 28,

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin, Huntingdon and Mifflin, held at the house of Mr. Archibald M'Callister, in Paxton township, Dauphin county, the 29th ult.

On motion, Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the interests of the community at large, that the navigation of the river Susquehanna, as far as Wright's ferry, and of Juniata, and of the other various streams running into the said rivers which are capable of being navigable, shall be effected without delay.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, That it is the sense of this meeting, that subscriptions should be forthwith raised and collected for the purpose of clearing the navigation of the river Susquehanna as far south as Wright's ferry, Juniata and the streams aforesaid, and that the monies, merchandises, &c. subscribed, shall be approriated for the purposes aforesaid.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 11.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

WE herewith transmit letters from his Excellency the President of the United States of the 2d and 3d days of October, 1789, with several acts and resolves of the Congress of the United States, which have been received since the last adjournment of the Legislature, viz.

An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States.

An Act to regulate the process in the Courts of the United States.

An Act to explain and amend an act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes.

An Act to recognize and adapt to the constitution of the United States, the establishment of troops raised under the resolves of the United States in Congress assembled, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States.

An Act making appropriations for the present year.

An Act to allow the Baron de Glaubeck the pay of a captain in the army of the United States.

An Act to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress; and

A resolution for continuing John White, John Wright and Joshua Dawson in office until the fourth day of February, 1790. Also,

A letter from Alexander Hamilton, Esq; Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated the 26th day of September, 1789, inclosing two resolutions of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated the 21st of the same month, respecting the public debts.

A copy of the amendments proposed to be added to the constitution of the United States.

Two letters from Henry Knox, Esq; Secretary at War, of the 6th and 19th of October last, inclosing an extract of an act of Congress, dated the 29th day of September, which authorises the President of the United States to call into service from time to time such parts of the militia, as he may judge necessary for the protection of the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States from the hostile incursions of the Indians; and requesting a list of persons entitled to pensions by the laws of this state.

Copies of the journals of the first session of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States also accompany this message.

By several resolves of the General Assembly in the years 1775 and 1776, and by act of the 20th day of March, 1777, four hundred thousand pounds were emitted in bills of credit, of which there remain unredeemed, by the last report of the Comptroller-General, two hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine pounds. The holders of such bills are entitled to receive in lieu thereof bills of credit of April, 1781, at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five for one. We are of opinion that a day should be fixed for the final redemption of those bills.

By an act of Assembly of the 1st day of June, 1780, Council were authorised to appoint agents in the several counties of this state, to purchase horses and provisions for the army of the United States, for which articles, certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. were given by the agents. Of those certificates there remain unpaid to the amount of four thousand pounds in the paper bills of 1781. We recommend to the General Assembly to limit the time for the exchange of all such certificates.

A law should be passed to prevent the receipt of certificates of the United States in the land-office.

The act of Assembly of the 8th day of April, 1785, which established the salaries of the officers of the land office, and required them to account on oath for all the fees received in their respective offices, expired on the first day of May last. That law, we are of opinion, should be revived.

We submit to the legislature the propriety of a revision of all laws of this state, which interfere with the acts or resolves of the Congress of the United States.

The laws relative to the health office are imperfect. The introduction of infectious diseases into the state is not sufficiently guarded against, nor is the allowance to the officer adequate to the appointment. This subject we recommend to the early attention of the General Assembly.

We recall the attention of the house to the claims of the widows and children of deceased officers of the Pennsylvania line, flying camp, state regiments and state navy. Orphans courts continue to draw orders for the payment of pensions, in conformity with the act of Assembly of the 1st day of March, 1780, although the funds out of which payment hath heretofore been made have, by subsequent acts, been appropriated to other purposes.

A limitation of the time for bringing suits against the sureties of sheriffs, and of the time for exhibiting claims against the state, for supplies and personal services during the late war, we are of opinion will be of public utility.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Council Chamber, Philad. Nov. 3, 1789.

His Excellency William Livingston, Esq; of Elizabeth-Town, has been re-elected Governor of New-Jersey, by the Legislature of that state, now convened at Perth-Amboy.

His Excellency President Sullivan, with the advice of his Council, has appointed Thursday, the 26th day of November instant, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the state of New-Hampshire.

Saturday morning last, between three and four o'clock, the house of Mr. Redmond Byrne, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given---when the inhabitants on assembling, with their accustomed exertions, soon extinguished the flames---which happily did no other damage than partly consuming the lower floor of the building.

Died, the 22d of last August, in the county of Berks, JOSEPH MOUNTZ, aged about 100 years; in 1765, being old and very infirm, and from appearances not likely to live many months, he was entered as a patient into the Pennsylvania Hospital, agreeable to a contract he made with the Managers, to support him the few remaining days of his life; in consideration of which he assigned his property for the use of the Contributors, which consisted of three hundred pounds at interest, and a life annuity of six pounds. From that time to the year 1783 he lived in the Hospital, having the use of an elegant room, and every comfortable thing which the circumstances of the house would admit of; having then a desire to return to his son, who lived in the country, he was removed there at his own request, by virtue of a new contract, and supported by the Contributors to the time of his death. He enjoyed a remarkable state of good health in the latter part of his life.

This Day is Published, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE, in Second-street,

Two SERMONS,

Delivered in Christ-Church, Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Of the States of *New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia* and *South-Carolina*, viz.

SERMON I. On Wednesday, July 29, 1789, at the Opening of the said *Convention.*

SERMON II. On Tuesday, August 4, 1789, at the Funeral of the Reverend *David Griffith*, D. D. late Bishop elect of the said Church in the State of Virginia.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Both Sermons published at the request and by order of the Convention.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the south side of the north-east branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¼ acres.

A Tract of patented land, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in said county, in six different patents, with the usual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, situate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townships, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, situate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tussy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided share of two valuable tracts of land, situate upon the north and south sides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the subscriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of August last, a small bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his shoulder and buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES STREET.

Montgomery County, November 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 17th of this instant, November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. John Bitz, in Hickory Town, a certain tract of land, containing 15 acres, situate in Plymouth township, bounded by lands of David Brooke, John Caulston and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Barnabas Caulston, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, November 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 16th of this instant November, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. James Fulton, in Moreland township, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 253 acres; the land is of the first quality, and the buildings good, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Walton and others. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the property of Garret Van Buskirk, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE *of October* 28.

HINTS for the GOVERNMENT of Pennſylvania.

NUMBER III.

Domeſtic Improvement.

THE exciſe laws are burthenſome, complex, and liable to evaſion. They carry with them one of the moſt pernicious qualities which can attend any legiſlative acts. Oaths cannot be too highly reverenced in a republican government. What can be more injurious to morals than the exciſe laws, and the powers given the collector to adminiſter oaths to the retailer, which are calculated to ſhelter the unprincipaled, whilſt they expoſe the honeſt to the utmoſt rigor of exaction. Why ſhould not this volume of local temptation to fraud and perjury be expunged, and a ſimple ſyſtem ſubſtituted in its place. Would not an annual tax upon all ſtills of a certain ſtandard be more equal, eaſy of collection, and more productive.

The legiſlature errs in beholding the abuſes which reſult from the preſent inordinate conſumption of ſpirits without attempting a remedy. Why is not the manufacture of malt encouraged? And the eſtabliſhment of breweries? Would not public malt-houſes in each county be of the greateſt utility? Bounties for the growth of barley,---for the beſt malt,---for the beſt beer---and reſtraints upon diſtillation, would combine very powerful means to promote the health of the people and enrich the ſtate.

Would not a law empowering the Commiſſioners of each county to aſſeſs annually two or three hundred pounds, to be expended in premiums for the encouragement of the growth of wool---the production of the fineſt linen cloth, and various other objects, be of the greateſt public advantage?

The impoſt is now a national demand---it is our local intereſt to diminiſh its operations by the exertions of domeſtic induſtry.

The ſtate government is happily relieved by the eſtabliſhment of a general government from a multitude of cares to which it was incompetent.

Let morality,---the due adminiſtration of juſtice---the protection and encouragement of the arts----the formation of good roads------and the opening of interior water communications throughout the ſtate, form the moſt intereſting objects of public attention. Let the legiſlative eye be turned from party, to behold only the proſperity of the community.

A FARMER.

From a London paper of Auguſt 6, 1789.

SINGULAR IMPOSTOR.

A FEW days ſince was executed in Dublin, *Edward Coulfield*, well kown in this and the ſiſter countrys, under the fictitious name of *Gore*.

This extraordinary Impoſtor, in the ſingularity of his ſchemes, and the ſucceſs of his adventures, *united* the characters of *Charles Price* with that of the celebrated *Fanny Davis!*---Early in life he ran away from his parents, previous to which he ſhewed a ſtrong propenſity to appear in the garb of a *female*. By a ſedulous attention to catch the manners of the fair ſex, he ſoon acquired a feminine addreſs; and being a handſome man, with the uſe of rouge, and other faſhionable coſmetics, dexterouſly applied, he eluded the diſcernment of the moſt prying eye. Thus accompliſhed, at about nine years of age he left his father, who was a blackſmith in the county Carlow; and having reached Kilkenny, in the paraphernalia of a girl, he was ſheltered by a humane farmer, who at length, having detected the impoſtor, ſtripped him of his female attire, and ſent him adrift, with a ſuit of clothes more ſuitable to his ſex. Thus habited, he had the addreſs to obtrude himſelf on ſeveral reſpectable families as a diſtreſſed female. Having aſſumed the name of *Gore*, he declared he was the daughter of a Colonel of that name, and was forced to fly from his parents, in conſequence of his having fallen in love with an officer---He was, therefore, to avoid detection, obliged to have recourſe to the indecent expedient of aſſuming a boy's dreſs, to elude the vigilance of his purſuers.

This lamentable ſtory was enough to ſecure him a welcome from the credulous and humane. In the year 1779 he was broguht to this country by an officer, who either through pity for his misfortunes, or a deſign on Miſs *Gore*'s chaſtity, had introduced him in London. His ſex being detected, he found it neceſſary to return to his native country.

In the year 1782, he returned to the very county in which he was born, and even his own family were taken in by his deceptions. At ATHY, in the county of Kildare, the LADIES abſolutely fought for the hapleſs and perſecuted female, to protect her from the rigour of her family, and to reſcue her from the wiles of a wicked world.

Miſs GORE was admitted to their toilet, and even to *bed* and *board*; nor did the moſt ſqueamiſh female preclude from her pillow, the pattern of virtue and female fortitude.--- The *fruits* of their humanity ſoon began to ripen, and the apparent rotundity of ſeveral young ladies was lamented, as proceeding from ſome *ſupernatural* and alarming cauſe.--The myſtery was at length developed; and Miſs *Gore*, having made a fruitleſs attempt on the daughter of General - ------, ſhe called the family to her aſſiſtance, and the impoſtor leaped from her window at midnight into the ſnow, and was almoſt frozen to death when he arrived at a neighbouring village.----He now aſſumed a demeanour bordering on lunacy; but being again equipped, he took flight to Dublin, where, after practiſing a variety of villainies, he was at length detected, and ſuffered again to eſcape, after being ſeverely ducked in the Liffey.

He now thought it neceſſary to ſhift his exploits to the ſouthern extremity of that kingdom, and at Youghal he enjoyed the ſmiles and munificence of the Earl of S--------. Indeed there was no faſhionable aſſembly could exiſt without the preſence of the bewitching Miſs *Gore*. From Youghal he viſited Cork; but here, alas! at a public ordinary, he was completely expoſed. But having taken a razor from his pocket, he threatened deſtruction to any perſon that ſhould oppoſe him; and having leaped through the window of the tavern, he did penance after the manner of Lady *Godina*; with this difference only, that he was accompanied by the inſults of the men, and a ſmart flagellation from the women.

During this progreſs of uncommon deception, he was ſupported by the gallantry of his own ſex, under the idea that they were aſſiſting a worthy, diſtreſſed, and perſecuted female. Having again returned to Dublin, and having, by ſimilar arts, inſinuated himſelf into a reſpectable family, he conſidered, that to *ſteal* the deareſt jewel of the fair was to him an *unprofitable* theft, and therefore ſtole ſeveral articles of plate out of the houſe of his benefactor, a gentleman in Chancery-lane; he was now brought to exemplary puniſhment, and paid that debt which had been ſo long due to his injured country.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26th day of the Ninth Month laſt, an Iron Grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no ſhoes on, and is moſt natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Seond-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes* OF THE

Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Stateſman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable author of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatisfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition. in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to ſubdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholſon's Introduction to Natural Philoſophy (illuſtrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.

Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for ſale, a very extenſive collection of *BOOKS* on various ſubjects, and a large aſſortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1789. 5w

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia (at the diſtance of 36 feet from the north ſide of Green-ſtreet) containing in breadth north and ſouth 18 feet, and in leegth or depth eaſt and weſt 70 feet; bounded ſouthward by ground of John Frederick Miller, weſtward by ground of John Emrick, northward by ground of John Litle, and eaſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of Eighteen French Crowns. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Frederick Fultz, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following lots of ground, ſituate in Kenſington in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, to wit: A lot or piece of ground, marked in a certain plan or draught thereof No. 1, lying on the eaſt ſide of Queen-ſtreet; containing in breadth on ſaid Queen-ſtreet 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded ſouthward partly by lot No. 4, and partly by lot No. 5, eaſtward by lot No. 2, northward by ground of the widow Fuſler, and weſtward by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, two other lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan marked No. 4 and 7, lying contiguous to each other, on the eaſt ſide of Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and adjoining the above deſcribed lot No. 1, containing in breadth north and ſouth 50 feet (that is to ſay 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 102 feet; bounded northward by the deſcribed lot No. 1, eaſtward partly by lot No. 5, and partly by other ground of Samuel Baker, ſouthward by John Norris's ground, and weſtward by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo two other lots in ſaid plan, marked No. 2 and 5, adjoining each other, lying on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, to wit: No. 2, containing in breadth 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 155 feet: No. 5. containing in breadth north and ſouth 28 feet, and in depth eaſt and weſt 203 feet, bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fuſler, weſtward by lots No. 1 and 4, eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, and ſouthward by other ground of ſaid Samuel Baker.

And alſo three other lots in the ſaid plan, marked No. 3, 6 and 8, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, to wit: Lot No. 3, containing in front 27½ feet, and in depth 75 feet; and lots No. 6 and 8, containing in front on ſaid Water-ſtreet 50 feet (that is to ſay 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth 150 feet (75 feet each lot) bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fuſler, eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by Water-ſtreet, and ſouthward by ground of Peter Brown, Eſq. The lots No. 1, 2 and 3. above deſcribed, are all ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 5l. 5s. 5d. the other five are all clear and free of ground-rent. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Baker, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, three equal and undivided ſeventh parts, of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Arch and Market-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Fifth-ſtreet about 16 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth 113 feet; bounded on the eaſt and north by ground of Uriah Woolman, ſouth by ground of Adam Helm, and weſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of £8, and ſubject to the dower of Margaret Shee, widow, therein: Taken in execution as the property of John Shee (cordwainer) and Sophia Candy.

Alſo, at ſame time and place will be ſold, the dower of the ſaid Margaret Shee, widow, in the aforeſaid meſſuage, kitchen and lot; ſubject to ſaid yearly rent charge, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia N vember 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, two frame meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between South-ſtreet and Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth about 32 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by ground of Stephen Paſchal, on the eaſt by -------- Grant's eſtate, on the north by ground of John Mooſſ, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of £6 4 ſterling money, payable to William Shippen, ſenior: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of James Rowan (tax-gatherer) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at 5 o' clock in the evening, a yearly rent-charge or ſum of three Spaniſh piſtoles of fine gold, each of them weighing four penny weights and ſix grains, iſſuing out of a certain piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from Delaware river continued ſouthward beyond the ſaid city; containing in breadth on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded eaſtward by ground of Silas Engles, ſouthward and weſtward by other ground late of Joſeph Rhoads, and northward with Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Joſeph Rhoads, late deceaſed, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

November 9, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on George Clymer's place, a black MARE, ſeven years old, about fifteen hands and an half high, ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN FULLMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of William Jones, deceaſed,

A valuable plantation and tract of land,

Situate in Weſt-town townſhip, in the county of Cheſter,

CONTAINING one hundred and three acres, bounded by land of James Gibbons, Caleb James and Thomas Cheyney, Eſquires; whereon is erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good frame barn and ſufficient ſtabling adjoining, a good granary, a ſpring-houſe near the door, over a never failing ſpring. The arable land is good and produces excellent crops of grain. There is a ſufficient proportion of meadow and woodland on the ſaid premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes and be informed of the terms. by applying to Thomas or Samuel Jones, in Birmingham, Henry H. Graham, in Cheſter, or the ſubſcriber in Thornbury, Delaware county.

§ JOHN BRINTON, Acting Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next.

October 24, 1789.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, sadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon-boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, sirsingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermillion, pummice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now selling at their STORE, in Front below Chesnut-street. *A very General Assortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the season---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, striped and rose blankets, rugs, plains, bearskins, fearnoughts, swanskins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linseys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, shalloons, bird-eye, lastings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thicksets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, plush, printed cottons, cotton shawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muslin handkerchiefs, apron-wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, sattins, modes, &c. &c.

Also a neat assortment of plain and fashionable *hosiery*, coarse felt hats, pewter assorted, best *seine twine*, powder and shot, Crowley steel, tin plates, window glass, fine bano wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large assortment of the cheapest kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; also some of the best sorts (which will be disposed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of sheet brass,
German straw-knives,
Dutch scythes of different sizes,
Meylander whetstones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers,
Watch chrystals,
Fuses chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glasses,
Pewter table and tea spoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple spectacles,
Fine and coarse gunpowder in quarter casks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine brass wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

Imported, and to be sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

JAPANNED clock faces, cast and forged clock work, slit pinions, setts of musical and hour clock bells, gold and silver watches watch glasses and clock and watch main springs, Turkey oil-stones, crucibles, pumice and rotten stones, emery, pocket compasses, surveyors chains, steel magnets, reading glasses, with an assortment of clock and watchmakers tools, files, and materials of every kind. §

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies instructed in every useful and ornamental accomplishment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Music, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-street, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each person. tbc3m.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be compleated, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the compasy, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy,) *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-President.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Just PUBLISHED, and SOLD by WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-street, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-street,*

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of PETER PINDAR, *Esq;*

A distant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are prefixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author*.

AFTER the rapid sale, and universal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and satiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needless to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; especially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleasure, perused some of his smaller pieces, which, as soon as published in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almost all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curiosity of their subscribers, with extracts from this celebrated satirist. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for less than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one single piece, not amounting to one sixth part of the present volume, viz. the Lousiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, sublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

New Book and Stationary Store.

On the west side of Second-street, below the Market, and five doors above Chesnut-street,

ROBERT CAMPBELL

Has for sale the following, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms,

FAMILY bibles, with or without the Apocrypha; Octavo ditto, with notes or Apocrypha; School ditto, with or without psalms: Testaments large and small; Watts's psalms and hymns; Barlow's psalms and hymns; Newton's works, 6 vols. Milton's paradise lost; Hervey's meditations; Brown's dictionary of the bible, 2 vols. Stackhouse's history of the bible, 6 vols. Bunyan's pilgrims progress; Rowe's letters from the dead to the living; Pocket dictionaries; Dilworth's schoolmasters assistant; Gordon's history of the American revolution, 3 vols. Beauties of history, 2 vols. Small histories assorted; Dilworth's, Webster's and Percie's spelling-books; Primers; Writing-paper of every quality; Blank books; Dutch, English and American quills of the best kinds; Ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

R. CAMPBELL has imported by the late vessels from Britain, an extensive assortment of books in the various branches of literature.

Just Arrived, and to be Sold by

James Hartley *or* Daniel Potts,

A few best English

Forge Hammers & Anvills,

Cast in Green Sand. †4w.

The Partnership of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggists, being dissolved, the subscriber continues the business on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets---

Where a Fresh and General Assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Instruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

Medicine Chests for family or sea use, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former customers, as well as those who chuse to favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to serve them, and to give satisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

To be LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,

Mount Hope Furnace *and* Hopewell Forge,

SITUATE in Lancaster county, about 14 miles from the borough of Lancaster, late the estate of Peter Grubb. The works are too well known to need a particular description of their advantages. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of JASPER YEATES, in Lancaster, or of EDWARD BURD, in Philadelphia. etf.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 10th of September last, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, at the nine miles stone, old York road, a small brindle COW; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † RICHARD MARTIN.

Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Oct. 22, 1789.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 12th day of November next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 130 acres of land, late the property of Thomas Bird. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, a good stone springhouse, with a spring of good water near the door, a good bearing orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the plough land is good and fertile, one third of the land well timbered; there is a great convenience for water-works, as Brandywine creek runs half round said place; it is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within about three miles of Wilmington. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by JOHN BIRD, Executor. ¶

ON *Saturday*, the 14th of November, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Capt. Clunn, in Lamberton, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, 95 lots of land, from four tenths of an acre to two acres and an half, adjoining to the northward of lands belonging to the estate of Captain William Richards, deceased; any person desirous of information touching the premises, may see a plan of said lots at Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER's, in Philadelphia, and be fully informed as to the title, either by him, or RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Councillor at law, in Trenton.

Trenton, October 16, 1789.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Esqrs.

ONE thousand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.---The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it, laying near to and some upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With these will be sold the right of taking iron ore and lime stone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the same lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

We will attend at the house of Captain *Adam Shearer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of sale, for the purpose of shewing the lands and title-papers to those that may incline to purchase.---The sale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leesburg, in Loudoun county, being the second day of the Quarter Session Court of that county.---The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale---Deeds will be made on the spot---In the mean time, the plat and title papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town. etf. ROBT. T. HOOE,

Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789. CHARLES LITTLE.

Newtown, October 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 20th of November next, at noon. A certain messuage, plantation and tract of 340 acres of land, situate in Falls township, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard Durdin and others, also sundry goods and chattels, such as stock, grain, farming utensils, houshold and kitchen furniture. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of Daniel Vardon, junior, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Mustard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two shillings* per bushel for *good clean Mustard Seed*, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

The highest Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Perkiomen and Skippack township, Montgomery county, on the 18th day of this instant, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE, about 19 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has red hair, had on, a white cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, a pair of linsey striped trowsers, and took with him a pair of linnen ditto, a white linnen shirt, and is supposed to have taken another with him, a pair of neats leather shoes, almost new, and silver plated buckles, a pair of woollen ribbed stockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a red striped silk handkerchief, a good felt hat; it is supposed he has taken his route towards Frederick-town in Maryland. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ MICHAEL ZIEGLER, Tanner.

N. B. He speaks the English and German very well.

WAS taken up on the eleventh instant, trespassing on the subscriber's premises, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, a small bay MARE, branded on the near shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks, otherwise she will be sold according to law. ¶ ELIAS HORNING.

October 21, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.